THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1725.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1768.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 22, 1768.

THE Hon. the CHURCH-COMMISSIONERS, are hereby ſummoned to meet in the COUNCIL-CHAMBER, on Wedneſday the 2d Day of November, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of his Honour the Lieut. Governor.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.

Jones & Richardſon,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SUPPLY OF GOODS, by the BEAUFAIN, Captain CURLING, from LONDON; and the laſt Veſſels from BRISTOL——Which, with what they before had on Hand, make a COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT, and will be ſold REASONABLY, at their Store in Broad Street.

TO BE LETT

(For a Term of Years, or otherwiſe.)

SCOTT's-FERRY

IN ST. THOMAS's PARISH.

A VERY pleaſant ſituation, and only ſix miles from Charles Town; having a good dwelling houſe, and all neceſſary out-buildings, a good paſture, and about 100 acres of extraordinary good land for planting belonging to it. Apply in Charles-Town, to

WILLIAM PARKER.

WILSON, CORAM, WAYNE, & Comp.

HAVE juſt imported, in the FRIENDSHIP, *Captain* SAMUEL BALL:

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Amongſt which in particular, are

NEAT Brocaded Luteſtrings, *Iriſh* Linens, Callicoes, printed Linens, Checks, Oſnabrugs, *Bridport* Sail Cloth, ſuperfine Broad Cloths, *Yorkſhire* ditto, Bohea, Green, and Hyſon Tea, with a general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY and SHIP-CHANDLERY.

N. B. They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a few Pipes of genuine *London* MADERA; a few Hampers of RED PORT and SHERRY, coarſe and fine SALT, BAR IRON, Muſcovado SUGAR, &c. &c. (1 m.)

For LONDON.

The Ship AMERICA,

JOHN RAINIER Maſter.

(Will ſail by the 15th or 20th of November, at fartheſt.)

FOR Freight of Indico, Deerſkins, or Paſſage (having good accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, or to

ANDREW LORD.

GEORGE THOMSON,

HAS IMPORTED, in the MARY, *Capt.* GORDON, *from* LONDON;

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, fit for the winter ſeaſon: In which are, plain and figured ſilks for ladies gowns, plain, ſtriped and ſprig'd muſlins, ſattins, callicoes, pumps, ſhoes, &c. Which, with his former ſtock, he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Tradd ſtreet.——A few barrels of B. Keaton's London PORTER, to be ſold as above.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the Eaſtern branch of Saltcatcher river ſwamp, containing 700 acres, very convenient for two ſettlements, there being high land ſufficient on each ſide of the ſwamp. The ſwamp is one meaſured mile acroſs, having a large quantity of fine cypreſs thereon, bounding to the South on lands of Thomas Ferguſon, Eſq; and to the North on lands of James Parſons, Eſq.——ALSO,

A very valuable PLANTATION on John's-Iſland, containing in all 598 acres, old meaſure, good for rice, corn or indico, inferior to none on the iſland, having a ſufficient quantity of back-water for either good timber for building, with fencing-timber, and firewood in abundance, alſo a good dwelling houſe, and other convenient buildings.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above, may treat with the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town. ALEXANDER HEXT.

WHEREAS *Barbary Stone*, Wife of the Subſcriber, hath eloped from him, without any juſt cauſe or reaſon: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to give her credit in his name, from the date hereof: As alſo not to harbour or entertain her, as they may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. JACOB STONE.

Auguſt 19th, 1768.

Intelligence relative to CORSICA.

CORTE, JUNE 4.

THE French invaſion of this iſland is now no longer doubtful. At the opening of the General Conſulta for this year, our magnanimous Chief Paoli, made a noble harangue; in which he recapitulated the proceedings in the laſt general conſulta, when a treaty of accommodation, by the interpoſition of France, was agitated. He ſpoke with uncommon ſpirit, yet with a proper temper. He clearly ſhewed that the French, after amuſing our nation with fair appearances, had in the end proved entirely deceitful. And they being now to come againſt us with hoſtile intentions, his Excellency moved the people to reſolve upon ſuch meaſures as they ſhould judge proper for ſo trying an occaſion.

It is unneceſſary to deſcribe the feelings of the nation in conſequence of this animating harangue. It is ſufficient to ſay, that we are all ready to ſacrifice ourſelves for our liberty and independency: and, if France does not ſend a very great force againſt us, ſhe will meet with more reſiſtance than ſhe expects *. If, indeed, that great nation ſhall exert all her power to cruſh our little ſtate, and no other nation ſhall give us any ſupport, we muſt fall a ſacrifice to tyranny.

There are many among us who imagine that Great-Britain is not inattentive to the operations of the French: and as we underſtand that there is a generous ſpirit for our caſe in the people of England, we are not without hopes of aſſiſtance from that quarter.

* The original is, *Troveremo in Corſica dagli oſſi ben duri.*

Cadiz, June 17. The day before yeſterday ſailed from this bay for Corſica, 1200 American Jeſuits, who had been collected at Port St. Mary's. No others of this order now remain there, except a few ſick perſons, who will be ſoon ſent off for the ſame iſland, along with 151 more lately brought here.

London, July 4. They write from Paris, that an ordonnance has been publiſhed in Corſica, prohibiting all ſubjects of France, of what condition ſoever, to remain any longer in the ſervice of Paoli, under the penalty of high treaſon.

July 14. Whatever may be the real intentions of the French in regard to their ultimate deſigns on Corſica, no intimidations will have effect from that quarter, with our allies, the Dutch, who at this juncture ſeem determined to cultivate and increaſe the trade and connections already entered into with thoſe brave iſlanders, eſpecially as Dutch politics are now backed by a powerful monarch, well known in the modern annals of Europe.

Some letters from Genoa mention, that a report prevailed, that a demand had been made to the republic, that one of the ports in Corſica ſhall be occupied by Engliſh troops, during the continuance of the French on that iſland.

They write from Gibraltar, that two large Swediſh tranſports laden with naval ſtores and artillery, bound for Corſica, had juſt put in there.

It is ſaid that ſeveral foreign veſſels are now loading below bridge, with ammunition and ſtores for the iſland of Corſica.

July 15. General Paoli, it ſeems, has declared, "That if all the maritime powers ſubſcribe to the treaty between the *French* and *Genoeſe*, he muſt ſubſcribe thereto likewiſe; if not, the Corſicans will defend their liberty to the laſt drop of their blood."

July 16. It is ſaid that a ſcheme will be laid before the Board of Trade for eſtabliſhing an Engliſh factory on the iſland of Corſica; and that a nobleman will ſhortly ſail for that place, charged with a commiſſion of the higheſt importance.

It is now ſaid to have been a ſecret article in the late treaty of peace, that Corſica was to be put into the poſſeſſion of France, at a particular period, which would have made too much noiſe to have been known or done at that time.

Great betts are laid, that there will be no rupture, occaſioned by the French ſending a *few* troops to Corſica.

July 18. They write from Marſeilles, that the naval commanders both there and at Toulon, have orders to give every poſſible encouragement to Corſican ſeamen to enter into the French ſervice.

They write from Toulon, that by the King's orders all the flat bottom boats hired out to the merchants during the laſt five years, have been called in, ſaid to be intended on an expedition to Corſica.

They write from Leghorn, that the court of Verſailles had revived ſome dormant claims upon the city of Monaco, which might probably aſſiſt them in the proſecution of their deſigns upon the Corſicans.

July 19. The faſhionable toaſt at preſent is, "Perſeverance to the brave Corſicans, and diſappointment to the reſtleſs ambition of France."

Extract of a letter from Potſdam, dated July 1.

"The long and earneſt conference with our ſovereign has lately had with Sir Andrew Mitchell, the Britiſh ambaſſador, are ſaid to have been relative to the affairs of Corſica; ſome very intereſting propoſals having been made to the courts of London and Berlin, by General Paoli."

July 20. They write from Leghorn, that a French man of war, cruiſing near Fornali, has made a ſeizure of a ſhip under Algerine colours, laden with military ſtores for the uſe of the Corſicans, and carried her into Baſtia. The veſſel and cargo were ſaid to be Dutch property.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels in Italy, dated Leghorn, July 21.

"It would give me pleaſure to ſee the brave Paoli and his people, but the preſent diſturbed ſituation of that iſland will not allow it with any ſafety; the French have landed ſeven battalions of men in different parts of the iſland, and intend bringing over 30,000 men; which Paoli treats with contempt, ſays they do him too great an honour, to ſend over ſo great a number to conquer ſo ſmall a ſtate, and ſuch a handful of people, and that, to a man, they will ſpend the laſt drop of their blood, in defence of their country and liberty. This is the language of the Corſican Gazettes. With ſuch reſolutions and brave ſpirit, what cannot a brave people do?"

Leghorn, July 5. General Paoli has proteſted that he will go dreſſed like the loweſt Soldier, and ſhed the laſt drop of his blood for his Country. The Corſicans hope much from the court of London, both in money and naval forces.

Paris, July 18. It is thought, that a conſiderable reinforcement muſt be ſent to Corſica, before the inhabitants will be brought to comply with the articles of the treaty concluded between the King and the Republick of Genoa.

Paris, July 22. The day for the Marquis de Chauvelin's departure for Corſica is not yet fixed; his lady will accompany him. The Marquis, in quality of Governor General of the iſland, will fix his ſeat of government at Baſtia. M. de Chardon will alſo reſide at the ſame place, with the title of Intendant of Corſica, and firſt Preſident of the Council.

London, July 21. The Leyden Gazette, of the 5th inſt. has the following article under the head London, July 1.—"The broils which many perſons formed to fear between this crown and that of France, relative to the iſland of Corſica, are imaginary. It is ſufficient for us to poſſeſs Gibraltar and Minorca for the protection of our commerce. Corſica, without being of any advantage to us, would coſt us a great deal, and be one place more, where, in caſe of a war, we might be attacked. In this light the thing was conſidered when the Corſicans formerly offered, of their own accord, to put themſelves under the dominion of the Britiſh crown; and it is alſo under this point of view, that the matter has been decided in the councils lately held on this ſubject."

July 22. They write from Genoa, that for ſeveral important reaſons, many principal perſons there are chagrined at the republic having entered into the late treaty with France.

July 23. It is worthy obſervation, that to the Sovereignty of Corſica is annexed the title of "Sovereign of the Mediterranean Sea;" ſo that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to his other appellations, will, from the ceſſion of Corſica, have a right to add that of the Mediterranean Sea; and which, though it was but a title in the hands of the Genoeſe, may in the poſſeſſion of ſo powerful a monarch as the French King, be ſomething more, and have no ſmall weight with the Turks and States of Barbary.

July 28. It is ſaid that the plan of a certain great miniſter, to prevent the French from becoming maſters of Corſica, and at the ſame time to avoid a new war with thoſe reſtleſs diſturbers of the peace of Europe, is, by a ſecret treaty, to engage a very powerful prince on the continent to aſſiſt the Corſicans to ſupport their independency, and to expel their enemies from their country.

Extract of a letter from Baſtia, June 29.

"The Marquis de Chauvelin, General of the army, is expected here towards the 10th or 12th of July next, to begin the operations of the campaign. Twelve days ago the greateſt part of the troops were under their tents, and ſuffer exceſſive and unhealthful heats, although the winds are very frequent and impetuous. They wait patiently for the arrival of their General, that they may know what turn affairs will take: mean time they are preparing for an engagement.

July 30. Advices from Leghorn ſay, "According to the laſt letters from Corſica, the road was marking out through which the four thouſand men were to paſs, who are to be under the command of General de Chauvelin; and an appraiſement was making out by two French and two Genoeſe officers, of all the ammunition and proviſions belonging to the Republic.

Auguſt 1. They write from Baſtia, that a great part of the French troops there have been under their tents near a fortnight, and that they ſuffer greatly from the exceſſive and unwholeſome heats.

A letter from Paris, dated July 25, ſays, "We are informed from Corſica, that the count de Marbeuf has cauſed the Genoeſe arms to be taken down in the city of Baſtia, and thoſe of France to be erected inſtead thereof, with a Latin inſcription, by which his Majeſty takes the title of King of Corſica."

Auguſt 4. According to letters from Corſica, deſertion prevails more and more among the troops lately landed from France, numbers of them having lately gone over to Paoli.

Utrecht, Auguſt 6. Letters from Italy, received juſt this moment, bring advice, that General Paoli lies ill at Corte of chagrin, occaſioned by ſome of the principal Corſicans, who accuſe him of being in correſpondence with the French. They add, that France has demanded of the King of Sardinia, the uſe of one of his ports for a magazine for the French troops, but that his Sardinian Majeſty has excuſed himſelf from granting it.

Auguſt 5. The Corſicans have ſurrounded the little town of Barbagio, ſituate at a ſmall diſtance from Baſtia, with walls, and it is ſuppoſed are preparing to build a fort there. They have likewiſe reinforced their garriſons at Furiani and Patrimonio, in the latter of which the tribunal of the province is holden; and it is ſaid, flatter themſelves with the hopes of great ſupport from the Engliſh, who, according to theſe advices, have already remitted them large ſums in money, together with arms and warlike ſtores, to the amount of 200,000l. ſterling.

Auguſt 6. A few days ago three ſtout ſhips, privateers in the laſt war, were brought up at Briſtol for the Corſican ſervice, each pierced to amount twenty carriage guns.

Auguſt 8. Letters from Baſtia ſay, that preparations were making there, as if a bloody battle was expected.

They write from Amſterdam, that a loan for one million guilders is publickly negotiating there for the uſe of the Corſicans.

Letters received at Frankfort, on the 27th ult. from Italy, mention, that the Genoeſe are in great conſternation on account of a memorial they had received.

By the Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday, there is advice, that beſides the ſixteen battalions of French troops already in Corſica, fifteen more battalions are ſpeedily expected there; that the 400 Miquelets (a ſort of Spaniſh highlanders, inhabiting the mountains of Catalonia) which are in the French ſervice, and now in that iſland, are to be augmented to 2000; and that the court of Spain has engaged to ſend thither ſeveral other ſmall corps, ſo that it is feared it will be difficult for the brave Corſicans to ſupport themſelves againſt ſuch united forces.

Auguſt 10. A letter from Leghorn ſays, "The French, without ſtriking a blow, are already become maſters of the five principal places in Corſica: Paoli, on his ſide, is taking all poſſible means to guard againſt a ſurpriſe; his troops occupy the Capuchin convent near Calvi; and he himſelf is at the head of thoſe which are aſſembled in the pieves of Caſaconi: a conſiderable corps alſo covers the iſle of Rouge, and that of Caprata is furniſhed with every thing for a long defence."

A letter from Paris has this paſſage: "The Miniſtry, by all their advices from Corſica, become more and more ſenſible how difficult it will be to engage the inhabitants, by way of exhortation to ſubmit voluntarily to the dominion of the French crown. And, on the other hand, the King ſees with infinite concern and regret, that he ſhall be obliged to employ force againſt thoſe people, who have given ſo many ſignal proofs of their bravery. It will therefore be neceſſary to uſe great caution and circumſpection on this occaſion."

Auguſt 11. The Corſican gazette mentions, that by one of the ſecret articles of the late treaty concluded between Genoa and France, it is ſtipulated That the republick, after ten years, ſhall feign to demand back the reſtitution of Corſica from France; but upon preteuce of the exorbitant expence which France ſhall have laid out, and the inability of the republic to diſcharge it, Corſica ſhall remain under the name of a pledge to France, which ſhall perpetually exerciſe over it all the rights of ſovereignty under cover of the dominion of the republic.

The ſame gazette ſays, "When the French flag was hoiſted at Calvi, money was thrown among the people, in order that the French might inſinuate themſelves into their good graces, and prevail upon them to cry, *Viva il nobra Re.* A few boys only joined that cry; the Corſicans would have been better heard, had the cry been, *Viva la Liberta.*"

Auguſt 12. Letters from Baſtia, dated July 31, ſays, "A ſquadron of the royal legion arrived here this morning from St. Florenzo, where they landed, and were ſuffered by the Corſicans to paſs quietly through their territories. All the officers and ſoldiers declared, that if the Corſicans had oppoſed their paſſage, they could not have attempted it, on account of the badneſs of the roads and the great number of troops by which they are lined. It is computed that the Corſicans have 50,000 men capable of bearing arms, which they are not all provided with; the French help to furniſh them, upwards of 100 of their people deſerting every day, and ſelling their arms to the iſlanders. The French conſiſt of about 10,000 men. General Paoli being informed that a freſh embarkation of French troops is going to be ſent againſt the iſland of Caprata has taken care to furniſh that Iſland with every thing neceſſary for a vigorous reſiſtance. Five hundred volunteers have formed themſelves into a body, at their own expence, under the title of the national legion, in order to oppoſe the French royal legion."

According to the laſt letters from Corſica, people are much divided in their opinions with reſpect to the intentions of the French, whether they will take poſſeſſion by force, and make a conqueſt of that iſland; or whether they will endeavour to bring over the inhabitants to acknowledge the ſovereignty of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by granting them many prerogatives and privileges within the iſland, and alſo very great advantages in their trade to France.

The brave Paſchal de Paoli, general of the Corſicans, being ſome time ſince aſked, how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe in an expedition againſt Corſica, replied, "Till death—for life is not worth the keeping, unleſs we can preſerve our liberty."

Regulations of the General Conſulta of the kingdom of Corſica, opened at Corte on the 22d day of May.

"1ſt. All the militia of the kingdom ſhall be put under an uniform regulation, according to a project which has been formed for that purpoſe: in order to put this project in execution, commiſſaries ſhall be diſpatched into all the pieves, who ſhall alſo take an exact liſt of all the fire-arms, and of all the men fit to carry arms in each pieve. 2d. There ſhall be a conſiderable augmentation made of the troops in pay. 3d. For ſupplying the expence of the war, and the maintaining of theſe troops, the ordinary proviſions of the publick chamber of finances not being ſufficient, the general conſulta hath ordered for this year a tax of four livres per thouſand upon all poſſeſſions, fruits, merchandize, and all other ſort of goods of whatever nature, excepting only dwelling houſes; providing, however, that families who do not poſſeſs more than a thouſand livres, ſhall pay only one livre to this tax. 4th. This tax ſhall take place immediately after the riſing of the general conſulta, with this exception, that a delay of ſome months ſhall be granted to perſons who are leſs able than others. The ſupreme government ſhall depute, in every juriſdiction and province, perſons of probity and zeal to effectuate this matter, during the preſent exigency, the tax being to be employed ſolely for the neceſſities of war, and the maintenance of the troops. 5th. The clergy of the kingdom, in order to animate the people ſtill more by their example, having upon this occaſion given the uſual proofs of their worthy zeal for the common cauſe, by a voluntary offer on the part of the ſecular clergy, of a tenth of all their benefices, and on the part of the regular clergy of an hundred livres for each convent, their contribution ſhall be received by deputies choſen by the clergy themſelves, out of their own body. 6th. A corps of obſervation ſhall be immediately formed. 7th. In conſideration of the ſcarcity occaſioned by carrying out a number of cattle from the iſland, and from the appearance of a bad harveſt, the general conſulta hath charged the ſupreme government to take care that proviſions ſhall not be carried out of the dominions of the nation."

Auguſt 15. They write from Breſt that a detachment of three hundred military cadets had juſt embarked on board a frigate of war to ſerve in the French troops in Corſica.

Auguſt 16. We are told that Paoli, general of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageous offers to any Engliſh ſea officers, who ſhall engage in his ſervice.

Auguſt 17. Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that, by their accounts from Corſica, 2550 of the French troops in that iſland have already deſerted, and that in a ſingle week the number amounted to 317, amongſt whom were two ſerjeants and five corporals. Beſides this, they ſay that great ſickneſs prevails

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the BEAUFAIN, *Capt.* CURLING, *from*

LONDON:

A FRESH ASSORTMENT

of the very beſt ſuperfine BROAD CLOTHS, with the beſt of trimmings, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, ſcarlet and crimſon hair ſhag, alſo green and blue livery ſhag, and all other materials fit for Mr buſineſs.

His goods are choſen by one of the beſt judges in the DRAPERY WAY, and on the beſt terms; he therefore will ſupply Gentlemen, on any occaſion, cheaper than any one in the province.

William Simpſon,

HAS IMPORTED, in the Captains White *&* Gordon, *and other veſſels from* BRITAIN:

An Aſſortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the SEASON;

Which are to be ſold at his STORE, in TRADD-STREET, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS with trimmings, white, green, and blue plains, ſwanſkin, brown rolls, heſſens, oſnabrugs, raven duck, brown and white Iriſh ſheeting linens, 3-4th and 7-8th garlix, hohea tea, loaf ſugar, pepper, cinamon and nutmegs, ſewing ſilk, ribbons, ladies ſilk mits and gloves, figured ſattins and modes of different colours, peeling and Engliſh perſtains.

HE has likewiſe imported, from GLASGOW, 6 4th ſewed lawns, needle-work handkerchers and aprons, of the moſt ſprightly patterns.—Whoever favours him with their commiſſions, may rely upon his attention to execute them punctually.

N. B. Any ladies inclining to purchaſe the painted GAUZE by the piece, may have them very cheap.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Monday the 17th day of October inſtant, Colonel Robert Rivers, Thomas Rivers, jun. Joſeph Sealy, Zachariah Villepontoux, Abraham Hayne, George Scott, Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, Thomas Wade, *and* René Richbourg, *being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as Grand-Jurors; and* Nathaniel Broughton, Alexander Rantowle, Jacob Motte, jun. Anthony Toomer, John Boone, Jacob Tan, Paul Lepeau, Thomas Goffrey, William Flud, William Carwithan, John Champneys, John Izard, William Dewe, Joſeph Scott, Iſaac Pendin, Daniel M'Gregor, Joſiah Allſton, *and* John Heyward, *as Petit-Jurors, made default, and were noted for non appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the former will be fined in the ſum of* TEN POUNDS, *Proclamation-Money each, and the latter in the ſum of* FIVE POUNDS *like money each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient excuſe, upon oath for their non attendance, on or before Monday the 7th day of November next.*

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. & P.

Crown-Office, Oct. 20th, 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending for remove to the Southward, will diſpoſe of the PLANTATION whereon he now lives, in ſight of Aſhley-River Ferry, and about 10 miles diſtance from Charles Town; whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, and a kitchen and waſh-houſe, entirely new. There is about 90 or 100 acres of the beſt wood land that is betwixt that and Charles-Town, which has never had an axe in, and about one mile from a good landing on ſaid plantation; the remainder of the land is exceeding ſtrong, and good for rice, corn, or indico. The preſent crop of corn, &c. now thereon, will ſufficiently recommend it to all ſuch as are judges thereof: The ſmall diſtance from Charles-Town, makes it very advantageous for attending the markets daily, either by land or water; and, having a delightful proſpect of Aſhley-River, at a ſmall expence, it might be made a moſt agreeable and healthy country-ſeat. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may have it immediately, with the preſent crop on it, or as ſoon as it can be gathered in. For further particulars, apply to me on ſaid plantation. PETER STONE.

On Thurſday the 10th of November next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town.

SEVEN NEGRO SLAVES, viz. Two good houſe wenches and cooks, one negro fellow, a ſhip-carpenter, one ditto, a good cooper, one ditto, uſed to the water, is a good ſawyer and porter, two very handy ſprightly boys, one of them a mulatto; alſo the indentures of two negro men, ſhip-carpenters, that uſed to work with Mr. Nathaniel Reaſon; one of them has about 21 months to ſerve, the other about 15 months. Any perſons that chuſe to ſee all or any of the above Negroes, before the day of ſale, may, but they will not be diſpoſed of 'till the above day. Six months credit will be given, paying intereſt from the day of ſale. CHARLES WARHAM.

CATHARINE STOLL, having Adminiſtered upon the eſtate her Huſband, *JACOB STOLL*, late of Beach-Hill, deceaſed, deſires all perſons any ways indebted thereto, to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted, are alſo deſired immediately to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled, by

CATHARINE STOLL, *Adminiſtratrix.*

IN the poſſeſſion of WILLIAM TANN, near Iſland-Creek, a ſtray ſpeckled COW, brown and white, branded with two R in one (one of them turned backward) marked with a crop in one ear, and a hole cut and one ſit in the other, about five years old, with a calf by her ſide. Alſo,

A ſtray bay GELDING, about 13 hands high, nine years old, branded on the near ſhoulder P. on the near buttock C. and on the off ſhoulder A.

In the poſſeſſion of BENJAMIN HAMPTON, at Salt-catcher, a ſtray cheſnut colour GELDING, about twelve hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder X. and on the off buttock W, in one.

In the poſſeſſion of FRANCIS BRADBURROW, near Iſland-Creek, a ſtray ſtarred GELDING, about ſix years old, with a bl-zed face, and four white feet, about twelve hands high, branded on the near buttock G G. The owners of the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before JAMES STOBO.

New Advertiſements.

GEORGE ANCRUM, & Co.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the BEAUFAIN, *Capt.* CURLING, *from* LONDON:

A NEAT AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of European and EaſtIndia GOODS: Which are to be ſold at their Store in Broad-Street, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Charles Town, Oct. 22d 1768.

For LONDON,

(To ſail in all next Month.)

THE SHIP

CAROLINA PACKET,

WILLIAM WHITE *Maſter.*

(Having the beſt accommodations for Paſſengers)

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in Broad-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter.

Who has a few caſks of LONDON PORTER, and a cheſt of fine HYSON TEA to diſpoſe of.

TO BE SOLD, at Auction.

At the uſual place in Charles Town, on Thurſday the 10th day of November next;

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been brought up to houſe work, and can waſh and cook, with her two Children, one a boy, about five years old, and the other a girl, about eighteen months. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

GEORGE TOWN, OCTOBER 1, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending (God willing) to depart the province early in the Spring, takes this public method of requiring all perſons indebted to him, by bond, note, or book-debt, to diſcharge the ſame; and all perſons who have any demands againſt him, are required to bring them in, that they may be diſcharged.

N. B. All ſuch accounts, &c. as are unſettled at his departure, will be put into the hands of an attorney, to be recovered. CHARLES FYFFE.

ALL perſons having demands upon the eſtate of GEORGE SEIBELS, late of Prince-George's Pariſh, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make payment of the ſame, by the firſt day of January next, to

CHARLES FYFFE, PETER SIMONS, } *Adminiſtrators.*

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON,

HAVE juſt imported, in the MARY, *Capt.* GORDON, *from* LONDON:

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN Goods; Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at their ſtore on the BAY.

N. B. A few barrels of Benj. Keaton's beſt PORTER.

CHARLES MYERS, takes this public method of giving notice afreſh, to all perſons whatſoever, not to harbour, entertain, or credit his Wife *Mary Myers*, who ſome time ago eloped from him; and notice thereof was given in the public Gazette, forewarning all perſons from harbouring, entertaining, or giving her credit in his name, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting; and to proſecute, to the utmoſt rigour of the law, all ſuch who ſhall harbour or entertain her.

I AM INFORMED, by Capt. *John Hamilton*, of a dun COW, marked with a ſwallow fork and under half in one ear, and a ſwallow fork in the other, no brand to be perceived, which hath ſtrayed into his plantation at Goofe-Creek.

Likewiſe ſtrayed into his plantation in St. John's, a white OX, with a blotched brand on his buttock reſembling like *b*, marked on the right ear a ſmall piece taken out of the upper part, and a crop and ſit in the left ear, with a bell on. The owners may prove their property, before

Hibernia, 22d, 1768. HENRY SMITH, J. P.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 19.

WE hear from Salem, that a perſon there having given information of a veſſel that had arrived with moloſſes, the *populace* were ſo enraged, that they ſtripped him, then wrapped him in a tarred ſheet, and rolled him in feathers; having done this, they carried him about the ſtreets in a cart, with a halter about his neck, and then baniſhed him the town for ſix weeks.

We hear, that on ſaturday laſt two informers, an Engliſhman and a Frenchman, were taken up by the *populace* at Newbury port, who tarred and feathered them; but being late, they were hand-cuffed and put into cuſtody until the ſabbath was over: Accordingly on monday morning they were again tarred and feathered, then fixed in a cart with a halter, and carried through the principal ſtreets of the town, to the view of the gallows, but what further we do not hear.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; is choſen agent for Virginia.

By authentick advices from London, by Captain Scott, we learn, that the petition of our aſſembly to his Majeſty, had not reached his royal ear, though it had been delivered to the Secretary of State for this department: that the Houſe of Commons were divided with reſpect to the meaſures to be taken with America, pretty much the ſame as they were when the repeal of the ſtamp-act was in queſtion.—one third were for enforcing the late acts at all events—another for a repeal, on condition of a previous bill to aſſert the right of parliament over America, and the other third for a repeal without any conditions; and that the privy council were pretty much in the ſame ſtate.—That the people at home began to be convinced, that if the ſhackles, under which trade labours, were not ſoon removed, remittances would be ſlow and precarious, and that the wheels of trade would ſtop of themſelves, and would ſoon be felt in the decay of the Manufactures.

Boſton, Sept. 26. *It is reported the Governor has ſaid, that he has three things in command from the miniſtry, more grievous to the people, than any thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured 1ſt, that the inhabitants of this province are to be diſarmed; 2d, the province to be governed by martial law; and 3d, that a number of gentlemen who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of their country, are to be ſeized and ſent to Great-Britain.*

New-York, October 3. Wednesday laſt arrived here the ſhip Friendſhip, capt. Wilſon, with two companies of Royal Artillery.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29. Saturday evening laſt the General Aſſembly of this province broke up, after finiſhing the neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſion. We are aſſured, that their journals will manifeſt as great a regard for the Liberties of America as thoſe of any other province, though their meaſures have been conducted with prudence, and without oſtentation.

New-London, Sept. 30. At a very full meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, on the 26th of September, 1768, convened in conſequence of the important intelligence from Boſton, intimating among other articles, their apprehenſions of the ſpeedy arrival of troops, to be quartered upon that town; the ſaid inhabitants taking into ſerious conſideration, the diſtreſſed circumſtances in which this continent is involved, with regard to our moſt invaluable conſtitutional rights and privileges, and being fully ſenſible that an union of meaſures, at this important criſis, is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to maintain and eſtabliſh the liberties and immunities with which we have hitherto been bleſſed; take this opportunity to expreſs our moſt hearty union in ſentiments with our brethren in Boſton, in regard to our common rights, as expreſſed by their acts and reſolves paſſed in their late town meeting: And once more DO RESOLVE, That we will always maintain our duty and allegiance to our rightful Sovereign King George the Third, and with our utmoſt power, ſupport and defend his perſon, crown and dignity, againſt all his enemies and oppoſers whatſoever.—We do further Reſolve, That in ſupport of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the liberties and privileges of his Majeſty's *American ſubjects*, we will always, moſt dutifully and firmly remonſtrate againſt all acts impoſing duties upon us, without our conſent, which, in our opinion, are inconſiſtent with the letter and ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution: And that we will, with the utmoſt ardour and firmneſs, exert ourſelves in every lawful, reaſonable, and conſtitutional way, in ſupport of thoſe important liberties and privileges, to which we claim an indefeaſible right as Britiſh ſubjects and freemen.

And whereas there is a threatening appearance of a rupture between the courts of Great-Britain and France, and conſidering ourſelves as the true and loyal ſubjects of our ſaid rightful Sovereign King George, and in the ſame ſituation with, and connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of relation to our fellow ſubjects in this and the neighbouring colonies—We do reſolve, to hold ourſelves in conſtant readineſs to aſſiſt them, or either of them, in caſe of any hoſtile invaſion, by the French king's troops, or any other enemy to our King, and the happy conſtitution and liberties of our country; and that we will conſider an attack upon them in the ſame light as tho' we ourſelves were the immediate ſufferers; and with a determinate, unalterable reſolution and firmneſs, we agree to aſſiſt and ſupport our American brethren at the expence of our lives and fortunes; ſhould their welfare, which is ſo intimately blended with our own, demand the ſacrifice.

Unanimouſly voted and paſſed, Atteſt

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Town-Clerk.

New-York, Oct. 3. *Yeſterday a ſloop arrived here in 7 days from Halifax, with advices, that the troops for Boſton, with ſeveral men of war, were ſailed the day before ſhe left it.*

Boſton, Oct. 3. Wedneſday morning arrived here from Halifax, the Launceſton of 40 guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glaſgow of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 24, and Bonetta, of 10, and two armed Schooners, together with ſeveral tranſports, having on board the 14th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, and the 59th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Carr; alſo the grenadiers and another company of the 59th regiment, with a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery, in all about 1000 men.

On Thurſday the boats from the fleet came up and ſounded the bay all round the town, and on Friday the ſhips of war came up and ranged themſelves on the North Eaſt ſide of the metropolis, as if intended for a ſiege: And about noon on ſaturday, the 14th regiment landed at the Long Wharf, and having formed, marched with drums beating, fifes playing, and colours flying, up King-Street to the Town-Houſe, where they were joined ſome time after by the detachments of the 59th regiment and of the train of artillery, with two field pieces.——About two o'clock Lieutenant Cooper of the 14th came to Mr. Brown, overſeer of the Factory, and requeſted to ſee the rooms, and know what number of ſoldiers they might contain: Mr. Brown ſhewed him the rooms, on which he retired; but ſpeedily returned, and told it was Col. Dalrymple's poſitive orders to have the Factory cleared in two hours for the reception of the ſoldiers. Mr. Brown deſiring to ſee the Colonel in perſon, was conducted to him in the Common, and complained to him of the hardſhip of being turned out of doors from a houſe he had been placed in by the province, and that without legal warning. The Colonel anſwered he received orders from Governor Barnard to lodge his troops in the Factory Houſe, and he would obey them. Mr. Brown replied, he diſputed the Governor's power to vindicate ſuch orders, and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple during the converſation having reach'd the Factory, tarried ſome time, and on departure ſaid, that he would for the ſake of the people go once more to the Selectmen and ſee whether they would make any proviſion for his men, who muſt otherwiſe lie in the open air; he accordingly went and applied for the ſtarter of Faneuil-Hall till Monday morning, deſiring upon his honour that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken not to injure any thing in that building, which contains many of the public papers and town arms. Sometime after the Colonel came to Mr. Brown, and told him he need give himſelf no further trouble till Monday, when he could not ſay but the Governor might renew the demand. About twilight the 14th regiment marched down to the Hall, where they ſtood under arms till near 9 o'clock, when the door, by ſome means or other, being opened, they took up their lodging there that night; but the place not being ſufficient to accommodate the whole of that regiment, a part of them, by the Governor's permiſſion, took up their quarters laſt evening in the Town-Houſe.——The 29th, having brought their field equipage with them, are encamped on the Common, with the artillery.

Col. Dalrymple commands in chief the land forces, and Capt. Smith the ſhips of war.

We have now the appearance before this town of 13 or 14 ſhips of war, and two regiments in the Common, with a train of artillery, and all this mighty and expenſive parade, is, as his E——y has told the C——l, in conſequence of the diſorders on the 18th of March laſt, which were nothing more than a few diſorderly boys hallooing before Mr. Inſpector Williams's door that evening.—We are now become a ſpectacle to all North-America; may our conduct be ſuch as not to diſgrace ourſelves or injure the common cauſe.

Thurſday laſt his excellency John Wentworth, eſqr governor of the province of New-Ham, ſhire, arrived in town from Portſmouth.

The ſame day the Committee of Convention which have lately met at Faneuil-Hall broke up.

It is obſerved, that the enemies to this town and province, are much chagrined to perceive the town in that peace and good order which has aſtoniſhed the gentlemen of the military, who by the repreſentations made to them, might have expected to have found us in a ſtate of diſorder and rebellion.

Not the leaſt attempt has been made, or even contemplated, to oppoſe the landing of the King's troops, or their encampment on the Common; whoever among us ſhall preſumes to act counter to law muſt anſwer for any unhappy conſequences. It is not doubted but the poſſe comitatus in aid of the civil magiſtrate when neceſſary, will be ſufficient to maintain every individual in the exerciſe and enjoyment of his rights and property.

Boſton, October 10. We hear His Majeſty's Council have adviſed his Excellency the Governor to authorize and appoint one or more perſons to furniſh and ſupply the officers and ſoldiers put and placed in the Barracks, with fire candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the act of parliament, provided the perſon or perſons ſo to be authorized and appointed, will take the riſque of the province's paying to him or them, all ſuch ſum or ſums, ſo, by him or them paid, laid out, or expended for the purpoſe aforeſaid.—They likewiſe ſubjoined their deſire, that the troops might be removed from the town, it being in a ſtate of tranquility.

The troops ſtill continue at the places mentioned in our laſt; but Capt. Montreſour, Barrack-maſter general for America, has taken ſome ſugar houſes, warehouſes and dwelling houſes, to which they will ſoon remove.

It is reported that ſeveral applications have been made at home, for the Lieutenant Government of Virginia; but that the gentlemen who applied, were informed, that it would not be diſpoſed of, 'till it was known whether Governor B——d would accept of it.—It is ſaid, that government is worth £. 3000 ſterl. *per year*.—If his Excellency accepts of the above offer, it is ſaid, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor will be appointed to ſucceed him; and that a certain honourable gentleman, a Brigadier-General of the colony troops in the late war, during which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and who is equally eſteemed for his probity and firmneſs, will ſucceed the Lieutenant Governor.

Saturday laſt ſailed Capt. Scott, for London; ſome gentlemen of the navy went paſſengers with him, it is ſaid, with diſpatches from the Governor, Col. Dalrymple and Capt. Smith.

By a gentleman from York, we learn, that tranſports were refuſed general Gage by the merchants there, on a ſuppoſition that they were to be employed this way.

The King's troops are encamped on what is called the Common. Our parliament-houſe, the court-houſe, and Faneuil-hall, are ſtill occupied by ſoldiers. And col. Green, commander of the fourth battery, is ordered, by the governor, to remove the town ſtores, and deliver the keys to col. Dalrymple.

STRAYED into Mr. JOHN GIBBES's plantation, Fountain-Blue, near the Horſe-Shoe, a red STAGG, about 7 years old, with ſaw'd horns, ſome white ſpots about his rump and under his belly, branded 22 on the rump, his right ear cropped, and two ſlits in the left. The owner muſt prove his property before

October 5, 1768. WILLIAM GIBBES, J. P.

Joſhua Lockwood,

HAS juſt imported, in the BEAUFAIN, *Captain* CURLING, *from* LONDON

A VERY CURIOUS ASSORTMENT

OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES: Amongſt which are, a gold Stop-Watch, with ſeconds in the center, ſome eight-day ſpring Alarums, very uſeful to wake perſons at any hour of the night they deſire.

A neat aſſortment of Stone Buckles, Watch Chains, Seals, &c.

A very large aſſortment of Pocket Piſtols, ſome of them of a new conſtruction, and mounted in ſilver. And,

A curious ſilver-mounted Gun, with a gold touch hole, the barrel four feet long, and carrying an ounce and quarter ball.

☞ *Thoſe Friends whoſe Advertiſements we have taken the Liberty to leave out this Week, to make room for Intelligence, we hope will excuſe it; as their Accounts, and as we will give them the beſt Places in our next.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province:*

A PROCLAMATION.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, having been appointed to meet at Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 25th inst. I have thought it for the Service of His Majesty, and of this Province, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Honourable Council, to PROROGUE the said General Assembly, to Tuesday the 15th Day of November next, and they are hereby prorogued to that Time; of which all Persons concerned are required to take Notice, and to give their Attendance at the State-House in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of this his Majesty's said Province, at Charles-Town, this 24th Day of October, Anno Domini 1768, *and in the* Eighth *Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By his Honour's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CHARLES TOWN, *October 24.*

IT having been mentioned, in an Extract of a letter from Mecklenburg, inserted in this Gazette of the 10th instant, amongst other things relative to our Northwestern settlements, That Mr. Cook, (one of the gentlemen employed in making a survey of this province) had *continued the boundary-line* between the two Carolinas, in such a manner as to occasion much uneasiness amongst the inhabitants of those thriving settlements, from their apprehensions of being thereby dismembered from this province: Upon a very particular inquiry concerning that matter, we are informed, that Mr. Cook did not run that line as *as a boundary between the two provinces*, but as *a bound or limit to the extent of his general survey* of the province in those parts, it being necessary he should *stop somewhere* in that work; for, to the Westward of the Waters or Catawba-river no line of jurisdiction, between the two provinces, has yet been fixed by his Majesty, that we can learn: the line run in 1764, which was begun at the Sea-Coast, by the King's instruction, ending at the East side of the Catawba lands.

According to letters from North-Carolina, dated the 11th instant, the commotions in the back parts of that province have in a great measure subsided, in consequence of the steps taken by his Excellency Governor Tryon; who has called the General Assembly to meet at Newbern, on Thursday the 3d of November, when it was thought the principal complaints of the people will be considered, and their grievances redressed.——On the 4th instant arrived at Brunswick, the snow Peggy, Capt. Pollock, with 175 passengers from Glasgow.——Lately married there, Mr. John Daniel, to Miss Anne Quince, daughter of Richard Quince, Esq; an eminent merchant there: And Mr. John Ancrum, merchant, to Miss Mary Hasell.——Lately died, at same place, Capt. William Wimble, of Boston.

The establishment of the Packet Boats to the West-Indies and this place not having been found of such use to correspondence as was expected; we hear, that the Right Honourable His Majesty's Postmaster General intend to put this service upon a different footing, by establishing Four new Packet-Boats, to sail once a month from Falmouth immediately to Charles-Town, and thence back again; and to continue the Five Packet-Boats at present employed, in a monthly intercourse between Falmouth and Barbados, the Windward Islands and Jamaica. And that these regulations, which cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences to correspondence in general, and to his Majesty's trading subjects in particular, will soon take place.

P.S. To a Letter from Rhode-Island, dated the 17th Instant.

"This morning his Excellency Major-General Gage, with Colonel Robertson, and several other military officers, arrived here from New-York, and set out immediately for Boston."

Letters of a late date from New-York, intimate, that a regiment of the King's troops may come, to winter here, from St. Augustine.——From the same place, we have an account of the death of Captain John Schermerhorn, many years commander of a sloop in this trade.

Daniel Heyward and *Stephen Drayton*, Esqrs. neither of them in the last assembly, are elected to represent the parish of *St. Luke*, in the room.

The Court of General Sessions &c. having finished the business before them, the Grand Jury were discharged last Wednesday, and the Petit-Jury on Thursday; after which the court adjourned to this day. Twenty-two indictments were given out to the Grand Jury this session, 22 of which were found, and 10 thrown out.—Nine were capitally convicted; and only two of petit-larceny, viz. John Donelson and Patrick (alias Paul) Moore; who were this day sentenced each to receive 20 lashes, at the South corner of the State House, and 19 more on the first day of November.—Some are to take their trials at the next assize; and several were discharged, the evidences against them not appearing.

Saturday last arrived here, the ship Friendship, Capt. Cowan, from Burrowstounness; who on the 21st past, in Lat. 40. 34. Long. 32. 44. took up a long-boat belonging to the ship Providence, of and from Colerain, bound for New York, with the following people in her, viz. Thomas Clarke, master; John Boyd and Samuel Harvey, mates; Matthew Kerson, boatswain; Alexander Holdrich, seaman; and Mr. Jonathan Clarke Lewis and Wife, Mrs. Campbell and two Children, of Colerain, Mrs. Campbell of Antrim, Mr. David Todd, and Mr. John Wilson, passengers—who have given us the following account, viz. That the said ship Providence, sailed from Colerain the 27th of August, and on the 5th of September, in Lat. 45. 60. Long. 34. sprung a leak, which gained so fast upon her, that with both pumps and bailing they could scarce keep her above water, so that on the 19th they were obliged to take to their boats, the above 15 to the long-boat, and 4 to the yawl, being all they could hold; whereupon other passengers and seamen, chose to stay in the ship rather than risk perishing hourly in the boats; the two boats soon parted, and the long-boat, after having quitted the ship 6 days, happily fell in with Captain Cowan, who has safely landed here, all the people that were in her.

Passengers arrived here in the last vessels from London: In Capt. Chamberling, Mr. Rt. Smith, of London, and Master Peronneau, son of Alexander. In Capt. White, David Greene, Esq; Mr. Nathaniel Hall, of Georgia, and Master Nevitville: In Capt. Gordon, Capt. Peyton, of his Majesty's 29th regiment at St. Augustine, with some recruits: And, in Capt. Dickinson, from Bermuda, Mr. Mark Morris, whose wife died soon after her arrival there.

The apprehension signified in our last Monday's Gazette, of damage done on the coast, by the hard gale of wind felt here the day and night before, has not proved ill founded, as will appear by some of the following accounts.

On Tuesday last put in here, the ship Amity's Advice, William Kenny master, of and for London, from Jamaica. She left that island the 19th of September, and a few days after sprung a leak, which soon encreased so fast, that it was difficult to keep her free; in this condition she at last bore away for this port, and was in Lat. 31. Long. 76. when she met with the above gale, wherein she had all her sails torn, and received much other damage.

On Thursday arrived Capt. Chamberling, from London, in the ship Queen Charlotte. On the 6th instant he sprung his fore-top mast. He likewise was in the above mentioned gale, off South-Edisto, wherein he lost his main sail, mizen and fore-staysail; and says he never was in a harder gale. He was in company with a sloop from St. Croix, bound for Georgia, which he apprehends is lost. On Monday morning, he saw a large sloop that had lost her boom and bowsprit, and a brigantine entirely dismasted: He bore down to the brigt. which proved to be the Greenock, of Greenock, from Jamaica bound for Bristol, in so great distress that every sea went over her; she was in Lat. 30, Long. 77, when the gale happened, and in it lost all her masts, sails, rigging, boats, cables, with every thing upon deck, had her rails, some top timbers, and all her upper deck beams broke, the master (Thomas Malcolm) and two seamen (Samuel Perry and John Akin) washed overboard and drowned; in short he found her in such a condition, that the vessel must inevitably have been lost, and the remaining crew perished, had they not met with him, who took the vessel in tow, and brought her in sight of the land, and the next day after his arrival, sent assistance to bring her over the Bar.

On Friday put in here, the sloop Hope, John Roberts master, of and for Pensacola from St. Augustine, greatly damaged in the same storm.

The same day the brigantine Greenock, (John Denilson now master) mentioned above, got in safe.

Yesterday put back, the sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinson master, of and from this port, for St. Christopher's, which sailed from hence the 13th inst. and next day met with the storm we had here, when she shipt several seas, one of which filled the cabbin, washed the captain and another man overboard, (who were however saved) and carried every thing off the deck, tore her sails, and laid her upon broadside to her hatches, so that it was impossible to save her but by cutting away her mast, being then in Lat. 32. 8. about 40 leagues from this Bar.

On the 15th past, was married at Camden (late Pine-Tree Hill) Mr. James Cook, one of the provincial Surveyors, to Miss Sarah Milhous.

Tuesday last died, Mr. James Obrian, attorney at law.——A few days before died, Mr. Bennet Oldham, of the same profession.

Last Wednesday died, after a lingering indisposition, Mr. George Bedon, merchant, son of Henry.

And on Saturday night, died suddenly, Mrs. Anne Child, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Child, of Ashley-River.

On Tuesday the 18th instant died at St. Augustine, much lamented, *William Greening*, Esq; naval officer, and register of grants in East-Florida, and formerly post-master there—a gentleman of a most amiable character.

The honourable William Simpson, Esq; Chief-Justice of Georgia, died there last week.

If we are to credit the depositions of George Thomson, William Loving, James White, Stephen Sebastian, Godfrey Kerley, John Holloway, Reuben White, and William White, produced to us by Robert Weaver, Esq. of Mark's Bluff, the conduct of Gideon Gibson was not misrepresented in this Paper of the 18th of August last, unless by the omission of some aggravating circumstances.

New RICE has been brought to market a fortnight ago and last week several parcels; but the price is not fixed, none having yet been sold.

Marine List.

Oct.	*Arrivals at Charles-Town*	*From*
18th.	Ship Amity's Advice, Wm. Kenny,	Jamaica
	Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	New-York
20th.	Ship Queen Char. J. Chamberling,	London
21st.	Ship Caroline Packet, Wm. White,	London
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
	Brigt. Greenock, John Denilson,	Jamaica
	Sloop Hope, John Roberts,	St. Augustine
22d.	Ship Friendship, Ja. Cowan,	Burrowstounness
23d.	Scooner Hopewell, Robert Gray,	Boston
	Sloop Fox, Elisha Hinman,	Guadaloupe
	Sl. Sooky & Nancy, Jo. Dickinson,	Bermuda
	Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinson,	[*Put back*]
24th.	Ship Wm. & Elizabeth, D. Young,	Antigua
	Brigt. Jenny, Robert Eaton,	Glasgow

Oct.	*Sailed*	*For*
18th.	Brigt. Philadelphia Packet, Ja. Taylor,	Bristol
21st.	Scooner Balmer, James Rogers,	St. Eustatius
	Sloop Charles-Town, J. Durfee,	Rhode-Island

Remain windbound or clearing. *For*

His Majesty's Packet-Boat the Grenville, Capt. John Gaylard,	Falmouth
Ship Apollo, William Galston,	Dominica
Sc. Rachel & Mary, J. Waldron,	Cape-Fear
Sloop Sally, Thomas Champlin,	Boston

War (all (or be taken) this week. *For*

Brigt. Tyrrel, Thomas Arwin,	Antigua
Scooner Polly, Benjamin Newton,	Providence
Scooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
Sc. Little Nancy, John Thompson,	Providence
Sloop Hawke, Joseph Emerson,	Boston
Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinson,	St. Kitts

Depart Regiers in Port.

Ship Cygnet,
Ship America, John Rainier,
Ship Fame, William Thornton,
Ship Charming Betsey, Gideon Dennis,
Ship Betsy & Polly, James Bailey,
Ship Blaza Castle, John Smith,
Ship Wentworth, Conolly McCausland,
Ship Beaufain, Daniel Curtius,
Brig. Augustine Packet, Rich. Savery,
Brigt. Lydia, John Heywood
Brigt. Charming Betsey, John Dennegan,
Scooner Polly, Paul Preston,
Sloop Charles-Town, John Lesycraft,
Sloop Montagu, Richard Todd,
Sloop Two Arthurs, John Rowsey,
Sloop Two Brothers, Elijah Shepherdson,
Sloop Rainbow, Nath. Saxton,
Sloop Wm. & Mary, William Proctor,

Arrivals from this Port.

Ship *Anne*, *George Fenton*, *Bristol*
Brigt. *Prince of Wales*, *Thomas Mason*, *Philadelphia*
Scooner *Betsey*, *Bryan Pelley*, *Providence*

LONDON, *August 4.*

AMERICAN affairs at present draw the attention of the whole nation. The Right Hon. Lord Bottetourt is just appointed Governor of Virginia, & Lord Lieutenant of all America. He is preparing to set out, a 60 ship being appointed to carry him over to Boston, where it is said there will be a general meeting of the Governors. The present state of the colonies will be enquired into, their claims and grievances examined, and every thing relating to them adjusted on a new and firm footing.——Lord Bottetourt has an estate of 25 or 30,000 l. sterling, a year, is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, Constable of St. Briavel's castle, and Colonel of the Gloucestershire militia.

August 23. Letters from GLASGOW *by yesterday's post bring advice, that a Captain of a merchantman just arrived there, in a short passage from Boston, had made an affidavit before the Provost, "That at the time of his sailing from thence, upwards of ten thousand men had taken up arms, and had declared themselves resolved to oppose any military force that should be sent against them."*

The last week Lord Mansfield signed an *Habeas Corpus* for Mr. Bingley. Yesterday his Lordship came to town, and the Sheriff's officers carried Mr. Bingley to his house, where, on entering into two different recognizances for his *appearance only*, on the first day of *next* term in the Court of King's-Bench, he was discharged. Mr. Bingley has not entered into any recognizance to *to answer interrogatories*, which many gentlemen of the law apprehended to be an illegal power claimed to force a man to accuse himself, and that imprisonment in this manner may be made to answer in our country what torture does in others.

It is remarked that Mr. Bingley's is the first instance of a *Habeas Corpus* being allowed, in what a court of law has construed to be a contempt. Mr. Bingley's recognizance in each case was 300 l. and the two sureties 150 l. each.

We hear that a few days since Sir Jeffery Amherst had a long private conference with a great personage.

August 24. His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Guy Carleton, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of Quebec in America, to be Vice-Admiral of the same, in the room of the Hon. James Murray, Esq; who has resigned.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 3. 1768.

"*The people here are all in an uproar about the new duties. About 14 days ago the commissioners and other officers of the Customs, were obliged to take shelter on board the Romney man of war: They have told the Board at Cable's-House. The great and general Court have refused to rescind the vote except the circular letter, past last session; and on Thursday the Governor prorogued them in consequence of their refusal till the 3d of August; and on Monday they are to be dissolved by proclamation.*

"*The people talk of doing great things, to spend the last drop of their blood for their liberty; but when things come to the push, which they must do soon, it will be found that all their bragging is* Veux et preterea nihil."

[Scotch Gazette.]

'Tis said, that a certain Commander in Chief on the other side of the Atlantic, has received orders of recall.

The Earldom of Rochester is to be revived in the person of a certain very popular commoner.

On Friday last Lord Bottetourt took leave of his Majesty at St. James's; and on Sunday his Lordship set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board his Majesty's ship Rippon, for his government of Virginia.

August 25. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Hans Beven, of Mitley in Essex, Esq; Paymaster of his Majesty's forces destined for North-America.

London, August 26. Last night prince Henry of Prussia, brother to the king of Prussia, was hourly expected here from the Hague.

We are informed, that a plan of accommodation is actually on foot respecting North-America, which, without wounding the dignity of government, will effectually settle all disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies.

Last week a number of anchor-smiths, chain-plate workers and artificers in the Iron branch for shipping, were engaged for Boston and Philadelphia.

Dublin, Aug. 20. By letters from Amsterdam there is certain intelligence, that numerous commissions from France, Genoa, Naples, and Sicily, are received there, to purchase all the Irish provisions they can possibly send from thence directly to those kingdoms and republic; and that in consequence thereof, agents are sent to this kingdom for those purposes.

London, Aug. 27. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother to his Prussian Majesty, who is now in London, is esteemed, by the military in general, to be one of the greatest commanders of the age: some have not scrupled even to rank him beyond the King his brother, as being possessed of all the intrepidity, penetration, presence of mind, and other warlike accomplishments which characterize the Monarch, but happily tempered with that equally requisite coolness and prudence, which the fiery spirit of the King, in the heat of action, sometimes impels him to burst through, to the imminent danger of himself and army.—We do not doubt but that a hero like Prince Henry, in a nation of heroes like our own, will be received and entertained with that cordiality, admiration, and respect, which may be naturally expected from affections so truly homogeneal.

It is undoubtedly true, that when a pension was offered to a certain gentleman, equal to the emoluments he formerly had, it was with the noblest disdain rejected.

The proceedings of the Americans, and the measures lately taken here concerning them, will be productive of some changes in the officers in that department of affairs.

It is thought that the parliament will assemble earlier than usual this winter, on account of the critical situation of affairs in America.

The number of contested elections in Ireland is prodigious; the House of Commons consists of three hundred members; and we are told by a gentleman of veracity from Dublin, that there will be at least 150 petitions for undue returns to parliament.

The Irish Parliament are resolved, when they next meet, minutely to take into consideration the pensions, with which that community is so heavy laden; and, if not to rescind the whole, to retrench, at least, some of the most weighty.

We hear that orders are sent to Ireland for two more regiments to be in readiness to embark for North-America.

From the Public Advertiser, *Aug. 26.*

IT is wonderful what a clamour and unreasonable opposition will often make, against measures of government in themselves the most reasonable, just and prudent. The Assembly of Virginia had granted an ample fix'd salary for the support of their Governor. The event was, that the Governor appointed has always hitherto, during a number of successions, made a discount of his office, and sent a Deputy, generally poor and hungry, who required a new support, and became thereby as much dependent on the people, as if no such fix'd support had been settled. Every body sees the propriety of having our Colony Governors free from such dependences, and particularly at a time when the authority of this country over that refractory people is disputed, and requires every support that a spirited conduct in a Governor can give it. And yet no other colony would follow the example of Virginia in settling such fix'd salaries, because they saw it in that instance so abused. This was the sole motive of requiring Sir Jeffery Amherst, as Governor of that province, to repair to his post; though the enemies of the new Secretary of State affect to have it understood as an affront put on that meritorious officer, in order to gratify a private friend with an appointment to his place. But that there is no truth in this calumny appears clearly from hence, that all the Civil Officers who have profitable patent places in the colonies, and by residing there may use the weight and influence their stations give them in support of the just authority of government, such as Secretaries of Provinces, Provost-Marshals, Clerks of Courts, &c. are all ordered to their posts directly: and particularly the two Proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania, who being chief Governors there, as Sir Jeffery was in Virginia, and whose great property, which they derive from the crown, gives them an additional influence among the people, have been required to repair to their respective governments without loss of time; and the Maryland Proprietary is already gone accordingly. This the public may depend on for fact.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
DAYLIGHT,

From the Daily Gazetteer, *Aug. 27.*

THREESCORE years did the oppressed United Provinces maintain a war in defence of their liberties against the then powerful kingdom of Spain with all the wealth of the Indies at its command; and finally obliged it to acknowledge their independency in a formal treaty, sitting down with the loss of territory, treasure and reputation, and with a broken strength that has never since been recovered.

Contractors, jobbing mercantile members of parliament, officers starving on half pay, and gunsmiths who *say*, as the papers tell us, *we should like a perpetual war*, may wish, rather than no war at all, for a *civil* one in America. These in all conversations, to encourage us in undertaking it, slight the strength of those distant people, think nothing of that Enthusiasm for Liberty, which in other countries and ages has supplied all deficiencies, and enabled a weak people to baffle the efforts of a stronger; but tell us that half a dozen regiments are sufficient to reduce in less than a year, every province on the continent. Half a dozen being once engaged in this *disagreeable* service, it is easy to write and shew the necessity for more: the more there are, the greater the profits to those gentry. And whatever becomes of us poor devils that live by manufactures or by trade, that are to pay taxes, or that have money in the funds, *they will* smash fortunes, buy our estates, bribe our boroughs, and vote in parliament the magnitude of the measure.

I believe our officers and soldiers as brave as any in the world; and from that very opinion of their bravery, I conjecture they would not generally relish the being ordered on this murdering service against their countrymen; to shed English blood, to stifle the British spirit of Liberty now exiling in the colonies; that LIBERTY which we should rather wish to see nourished and preserved there, as on a soil of it here (which, from our views, is perhaps not far distant) we or our posterity, may have occasion to resort to and participate of; and possibly, some of the ablest officers may chuse, with Sir Jeffery Amherst, rather to resign their commissions. But whatever may be the bravery and military prowess of our troops, and whatever the zeal with which they would proceed in such a war, there are reasons that make me suspect it will not be so soon terminated as some folks would have us believe.

My reasons are drawn chiefly from a computation founded on *facts*. It is well known that America is a country full of forests, mountains, &c. That in such a country a small irregular force can give abundance of trouble to a regular one that is much greater: And that, in the last war, *one of the fifteen* colonies we now have there (and one far short of being the strongest) held out *five years* against *twenty five thousand* British regular troops, joined by *twenty five thousand* colonists on their own pay, and aided by a strong fleet of men of war. What the expence was to this nation, our treasury books and augmented debt may shew. The expence to America, as their pay was higher, could not be much less. The colony we made war upon was indeed aided by France, but during the whole contest not with more than five thousand men. Now supposing that the twenty-five thousand colonists that then joined us should hereafter be against us, and that this makes no difference, and considering that instead of *one* colony to conquer, we are to have *fifteen*, and that possibly some of our good neighbours may think of making a diversion in their favour, I apprehend it not out of the way to allow *five years* still to a colony; and this, by my computation, will amount to just *seventy-five* years. I hope Mesdames the Company of Gunsmiths will for the present, be so good as to be content with a civil war of *seventy-five years*, as perhaps we may scarce be able to afford them a *perpetual* one.

And what are we to gain by this war, by which our trade and manufactures are to be ruined, our strength divided and diminished, our debt encreased, and our reputation, as a generous nation and lovers of Liberty, given up and lost? Why, we are to enslave millions of the King's loyal subjects into rebels, for the sake of establishing a newly claimed power in p——t to tax a distant people, whose abilities and circumstances they cannot be acquainted with, who have a constitutional power of taxing themselves; who have never refused to give more voluntarily, more than we can ever expect to get from them by force; and by our trade, with whom we gain millions a year!

And is there not one wise and good man to be found in *Britain*, who can propose some conciliatory measures that may prevent this terrible mischief!—I hope there is not one. *Vos*

Non Deus vult perdere, demens vitis!

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN,

THAT his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having received certain information, that the SMALL Pox is on board the Ship Blaze Caſtle lately arrived from St. Chriſtopher's, now lying in Rebellion-Road; for the better accommodation of thoſe perſons infected, and for the more effectual prevention of bringing the infection to Charles-Town, has ordered all perſons now on board of her, infected, or capable of being infected therewith, to be removed on ſhore to the Peſt-houſe on Sullivant's-Iſland: ALL PERSONS are therefore hereby ſtrictly forbid to reſort or go to the ſaid Peſt-houſe, or on board the ſaid Veſſel, now ordered to perform Quarantine, without an order for ſo doing, according to the directions of the Law in ſuch caſe made and provided.

By his Honour's Command,
JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.
October 10th, 1768.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue,

at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Thurſday the 24th of November next: The following valuable LANDS and HOUSES, belonging to the eſtate of ALEXANDER PETRIE, *deceaſed; and ſold in purſuance of his laſt Will, viz.*

A Large Brick corner HOUSE fronting the Bay and Elliott-ſtreet, with back buildings thereto belonging, being under leaſe to Mr. Elias Vandehorſt, at £. 120 ſterling, per annum; to be paid yearly, on the Royal Exchange of London, if required, of which leaſe near ſeven years are yet unexpired.

A brick TENEMENT, adjoining to the above, on the Bay, at preſent poſſeſſed by Mrs. Petrie, conſiſting of five good rooms above ſtairs, and a large double ſhop below, with ſundry fixtures belonging to the Silverſmith's buſineſs; alſo a very good kitchen, with two rooms above, all of brick.

Several SMALL LOTTS, in a pleaſant, airy ſituation, betwixt Broad-ſtreet and Tradd-ſtreet; each lott being 32 feet front on Orange-ſtreet, and 112 feet deep.

The conditions of the ſale, will be twelve months credit, with intereſt, and ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be required, by

ROBERT BRISBANE,
ROBERT PHILP,
JAMES LAURENS.

A great Variety of SILVER-SMITH's TOOLS, of the beſt London make, and nearly as good as new, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, will be ſold, at private ſale, very cheap; any perſon taking the whole, may have them a great bargain.

WANTED as a PARTNER, in a SAW-MILL, that ſaws with a ſhaw, and alſo in a GRIST MILL adjoining thereto, any gentleman that is inclinable to purchaſe the half of ſaid mills. The Saw-Mill is allowed, by the beſt judges, to be by far the completeſt in the province, and can now ſaw 2000 feet every 24 hours; has plenty of extraordinary timber; is ſituated about 100 miles from Charles-Town, and ſo convenient to the river, that the plank may with eaſe be rafted down to Mr. *Mazyck's*, &c. The grift mill at all ſeaſons has plenty of water, and is ſituated adjacent to a very fine ſettlement, where plenty of grain is raiſed; in ſhort, every conveniency that a man with, attends ſaid mills. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to become a purchaſer and partner in ſaid mills, may be further informed, by writing a few lines to BENJAMIN FARRAR, Eſq; in St. Matthew's pariſh.

N. B. Any gentleman that lives downwards, and ſhould incline to become a purchaſer and partner, would ſuit very well, as ſuch gentleman could fill the lumber, and tranſact the other buſineſs of the partnerſhip in town.

*** The preſent owner has now upwards of 200,000 feet of PLANK (to be delivered at the mouth of Santee-River) to diſpoſe of. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may enquire as above.

For SALE.

THE Scooner PATTY, now lying at the Hard; burthen about 170 barrels of rice; was built at Beaufort, Port-Royal, in the year 1762. She is allowed, by good judges, to be as ſtrong and well moulded a veſſel as any that has been built in this province, her timbers all of live oak and red cedar, and planked with yellow pine. She had an entire new ſuit of ſails and rigging in June laſt; and is in every reſpect, as good as new. For terms, or further particulars, apply on board to PAUL PARITON Maſter, or to

ELIAS VANDERHORST.

To be Lett, or Sold.

A Convenient BRICK HOUSE on the Path, known by the Sign of the PRAWNS, with upwards of four and an half acres of land, a good kitchen, chair houſe, ſtable, and bake-houſe; alſo a Butcher's PEN, that rents for £. 12 per annum. Any perſon inclinable to hire or purchaſe the ſame, may treat with DENNIS EAGAN, upon the ſpot, or Dr. JOHN SWINDT and PHILIP MENSING, in King-ſtreet, Charles-Town.

To be Hired.

TWO NEGRO FELLOWS. The one is a very good Taylor, and the other a handy Waiting Man. Enquire of THOMAS CORBETT.

PAUL TOWNSEND,

HAS juſt imported, in the Ship Beaufain, Daniel Curling *Maſter, from* LONDON:

A FRESH ASSORTMENT of GOODS, proper for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon;—which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore in Broad-ſtreet.

For LONDON,
Or the MARKETS,
THE SHIP
CHARMING BETSEY,
GILBERT DUNCAN *Maſter.*
Carenaed and fitted out from this Port.

BURTHEN about 700 barrels of Rice; will ſail, if required, in fifteen days.—Any perſon inclinable to freight either all, or part of ſaid Ship, may apply to ſaid Maſter, at Mr. DAVID LIND's, at Hobcaw.

WILLIAM ANCRUM and AARON LOOCOCK, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, to thoſe perſons who remain indebted to the late partnerſhip of *ANCRUM, LANCE*, and *LOOCOCK*, that unleſs their reſpective debts are diſcharged by the *firſt of January* next, they will be ſued for; there being an abſolute neceſſity of ſpeedily cloſing all the concerns of that partnerſhip.

For LONDON,
(To ſail with the firſt of the Crop.)
THE SHIP
BEAUFAIN,
DANIEL CURLING, *Maſter.*

FOR Freight of Indico or Deerſkins, or for Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or

WILLIAM ANCRUM.
AARON LOOCOCK.

DAWSON & WALTER,

Have juſt imported, in the Catharine, Peter Dobſon, *Maſter, from* BRISTOL;

A Freſh ſupply of WHITE PLAINS, of the beſt quality, green and blue ditto, ſome of which are an extra kind, duffil blankets, ſuperfine red ditto, white and ſcarlet flannels, ſwan ſkins, ſtript lindeys, nails of all kinds from a tack to a 20 inch ſpike, ſmiths bellows, anvils and ſetts of blackſmiths tools, complete; Taunton and Dorſetſhire ALE of a ſuperior kind, Briſtol Beer and Cyder, Bridport Canvas, window glaſs, paints, Delft, white ſtone, and brown ware of all kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. They have 50 boxes of the pureſt SPERMA CÆTI CANDLES, to ſell cheap. 6w.

ANDREW LORD,

HAS IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL;

A compleat ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Seaſon, *viz.*

A GREAT Variety of low-priced purple and dark ground cottons and callicoes, neat bad patterns of different colours, crow-coloured mantuas, quite free from ſpots, with other ſilks, he will ſell lower than the common advance; white, blue and green plains, purple half-thicks, broad cloths of all colours and prices; German ſerges, exceeding good claret, Benjamin Kenton's porter in caſks, bottled cyder, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, London loaf ſugar, both ſingle and double refined, teas of different ſorts, &c. &c.

N. B. A quantity of black leather NEGRO SHOES, at 17*s.* 6*d* a pair. tf.

A Few bales of WHITE PLAINS, to be ſold at NINE for ONE, by *Harleſton & Bourgeau*; who have juſt imported, in the Friendſhip, Capt. Samuel Ball, an aſſortment of GOODS, proper for the winter.

Thomas L. & Roger Smith,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Betſey & Polly, *Captain* Bailey, from LONDON;

A Very large aſſortment of GOODS: Which, together with their former GREAT STOCK, they will diſpoſe of, at a reaſonable advance.——They have particularly, a very great variety of handſome and faſhionable SILKS.

THE creditors of ARCHIBALD THOMSON, deceaſed, who have not already given in their accounts, are hereby deſired to ſend them in, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, by the 15th day of November next, otherwiſe they will be excluded from ſharing a dividend intended to be made by that time, of what money is received belonging to that eſtate;—and thoſe indebted thereto, whoſe accounts are not then diſcharged, will be ſued without further notice.

WILLIAM ANCRUM,
AARON LOOCOCK.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN, to all perſons any ways indebted to the late Co-partnerſhip of *TEBOUT* and *JOHNSON*, That full power and authority is veſted in JOHN CALVERT, to ſettle the concerns of the ſaid co-partnerſhip, (in whoſe hands the books are lodged for that purpoſe) and that no other perſon whatever, has any right to give a diſcharge for any ſum or ſums due to the ſaid copartnerſhip: And, as there is an abſolute neceſſity of bringing the ſaid concerns to a ſpeedy ſettlement, ALL perſons concerned, are hereby deſired to take due notice.

TUNIS TEBOUT,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Charles-Town, October 12, 1768.

WASTE PAPER
To be SOLD, at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
By Order of His Honour the Lieu Governor.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons having any demands on the PUBLIC of this province, to deliver in accompts of the ſame, upon oath, on or before the 1ſt of *January* next, in order to be laid before the commons houſe of aſſembly.

JACOB MOTTE, *Public-Treaſurer.*

CARNE & WILSON,

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Ship POLLY & BETSEY, *Capt.* BREWTON, *from* LONDON;

A FRESH ſupply of DRUGS, Chemical, Galenical and FAMILY MEDICINES, warranted genuine;—a ſortment of PICKLES, Spices, Loaf Sugar, brown and white Candy, Bobea, and a tub of fine hyſon TEA; which will be ſold reaſonably at their ſtore on the BAY.

Where alſo may be had, by appointment of the Patentees, all Dr. HILL's MEDICINES, to which are added, the Tincture of Spleenwort, and Golden rod, Speedſman's ſtomach Pills, and Le Leivre's Beaume de-vie.

They have a few Prints of Mr. WILKES, elegantly finiſhed, to diſpoſe of.

Villepontoux & Waring,

GIVE this LAST NOTICE to all perſons indebted to them, That their ſeveral bonds, notes and accompts, muſt be diſcharged on or before the *firſt* day of *January* next: Their co-partnerſhip has expired a conſiderable time, and they cannot, in juſtice to themſelves, continue in town, (at a great expence) merely to wait the convenience of their friends. 24—30.

Dawſon & Walter,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Friendſhip, *Capt.* SAMUEL BALL, *from London, A large and compleat* ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, *for the preſent and winter ſeaſon:*

Among which in particular are,

FASHIONABLE broad cloths and trimmings, compleat ſetts of enamelled and blue and white table china, compleat ſetts of tea ditto; a variety of India perſians, a cheſt of the fineſt hyſon tea, loaf ſugar, by the hogſhead cheap, rice hooks, deep rim'd rice ſieves, &c. &c.

A proper ſupply of goods will be ſent to their ſtores at DORCHESTER and MONCK's-CORNER; where their friends may now depend on finding a good aſſortment kept up, and where they will be ſerved as cheap as in Charles-Town. 6w.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 31ſt, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of Lands and Low-Water Flats, or truſtees for any ſuch, on which the Fortification Line is built, from Granville's-Baſtion to the wharf of Thomas Lamboll, Eſq; THAT WE, the Commiſſioners appointed for valuing ſuch lands and low-water flats, are ready to receive their claims; and therefore deſire every one, who has not been already ſatisfied, to give in the ſame, and to ſhew their rights and titles, to either of us, as ſoon as poſſible, in order that their damages may be aſcertained to the beſt of our judgment,

ISAAC MAZYCK.
GABRIEL MANIGAULT.
BENJAMIN SMITH.
JOHN SAVAGE.
THO. SMITH, (Broad-ſtreet.)

TO BE LETT,
And entered upon immediately,

THE HOUSE wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, at the top of Broad-ſtreet, oppoſite to Arthur Middleton, Eſq. Enquire of ANDREW LORD, or

THOMAS ELFE.

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§——§

THE Co-partnerſhip of GUERIN & WILLIAMSON, having expired ſome time ſince, and no regard paid to their former adverti ſements.

They therefore, for the *laſt time*, acquaint all thoſe indebted to them, that unleſs they ſettle to their ſatisfaction, by the firſt of November next, they will be obliged to put all remaining accounts unſettled into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued for without diſtinction.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber,

(And may be entered on immediately.)

THE pleaſant inland PLANTATION, on the South ſide of Aſhley-River, whereon I lately lived, being only two miles and a quarter from a good landing on ſaid river, and 17 from Charles-Town. It contains 300 acres of good rice, corn and indico land, with a ſmall crop of rice, corn, peaſe and potatoes upon it, (and about 100 buſhels of oats, if the purchaſer chooſes) alſo a large orchard, well ſtock'd with moſt kinds of fruit trees: The improvements upon it are, a good two-ſtory brick houſe of 3 rooms on a floor, with a cellar, and piazzas the whole length on each ſide, ſtore rooms, dairy room, and almoſt every other neceſſary building: There is alſo a good dam of water for making indico. Four or five years credit will be given, if deſired, paying the uſual intereſt. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may treat with me on Aſhley-River.

ISAAC LADSON.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber.

AN excellent TRACT OF LAND in Kingſton-Township Wassamaw, containing 500 acres, with a navigable creek running through one end of it: About one third of the land is good ſwamp for Rice, the reſt is good for Indico and Corn; and part well ſtocked with lightwood.—Apply to the Printer hereof, or

JAMES L. RICHARDS, at Stono.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

Six SONATAS,

For the HARPSICHORD or ORGAN;
With an Accompanyment for a VIOLIN.
Compoſed by PETER VALTON,
ORGANIST *of St. Philip's*, CHARLES-TOWN.
OPERA PRIMA.

To be printed on a good Paper, and delivered to the Subſcribers ſome time next Spring, if the Plates can be engraved and ſent by that Time; each Subſcriber to pay FOUR POUNDS Currency the Sett, on delivery of the Book.

Thoſe who ſubſcribe for SIX SETS, to have a SEVENTH gratis.

The Subſcribers Names to be printed.

Thoſe who intend to encourage this Work, are requeſted to ſend their Names to the AUTHOR, to Mr. TIMOTHY, or to Mr. WELLS, as ſoon as poſſible.

THE ſubſcriber intending (God willing) to depart this province with his family ſome time in the ſpring to reſide in England, will diſpoſe of his plantation at Goofe-creek, conſiſting of 927 acres of land, one hundred of which is as good tupelaw ſwamp as moſt in the province, with reſerves of water nearly ſufficient to flow the whole, the reſt good oak, hickory, and pine land, whereon is an exceeding good three ſtory brick houſe lately put in compleat repair, with four rooms on a floor, moſt of which are either wainſcotted or papered, with every convenient out-building neceſſary on a plantation.

LIKEWISE two lots of LAND in Anſonburgh near Mrs. Guerard's, each containing 62 feet front on George-ſtreet, and 318 deep. Any perſon inclinable to treat for either, may apply to

[3 m.] JOHN CHANNING.

WHEREAS the co-partnerſhip of WARING & SHEPHEARD is expired, and they are deſirous of cloſing their affairs very ſhortly, they therefore requeſt the favour of all thoſe indebted to them to make payment, or ſettle to their ſatisfaction, by the firſt day of January next.

N. B. The books of the ſaid copartnerſhip will be kept at Meſſrs. RADCLIFF & SHEPHEARD's ſtore, oppoſite the Lieutenant-Governor's.

THE ſubſcriber having a larger body of LAND on the river Savannah than he can cultivate, will diſpoſe of Five Hundred acres of TIDE SWAMP on the ſaid river in this province, all ſwamp land, except a few hills for ſettlements. The land is part of what was formerly own'd by Mr. Champernown Williamſon, and needs no other recommendation than, that whoever inclines to purchaſe, ſhould view it. It joins land belonging to John Rutledge, Eſq; and what makes this tract more valuable, a cauſeway might be made out to the high land. Enquire of

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

Colleton County, October 18, 1768.

BROUGHT before me, by Mrs. *McCants*, to be ſold, a brownish riding GELDING, about 13 hands high, 5 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the mounting ſhoulder R, on the off ſhoulder T, and on the ſame buttock 1. The owner thereof, muſt apply within ſix months from this date, and prove the property before JOSEPH GLOVER, J. P.

JOSEPH COOK, informs me of a dark bay GELDING, about 13 hands and an half high, about four years old, branded on the mounting buttock like S W.

HENRY BOSHARD, of a cheſnut ſorrel GELDING, with a ſtar and a ſnip, his two hind feet white, paces and trots, about 13 hands and an half high, branded on the off ſhoulder ſomething like 3 D, join'd, but very much blotched. The owners muſt prove their property at Orangeburgh, before

Sept. 27, 1768. LEWIS GOLSAN, J.P.

SENT from Charles-Town to WILLIAM SMITH's, at George-Town, and there ſtored for near three years, a piece of white Negro Cloth, a man's Saddle and Bridle, two empty Caſes, and a barrel of Indico Seed, for which no owner has appeared: This is therefore to give notice, that if they are not claimed and taken away at the expiration of two months, they will then be ſold at public outcry, to pay the charges of ſtorage.

October 10, 1768.

To be Sold,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate on Long-Bay, in Craven county, containing 1157 acres, old meaſure, more or leſs, butting and bounding eaſtwardly, partly on Mr. Wickham's land, and partly on Long-Bay; ſouthward on Mr. William Balloon's; northward on Mr. Charnock's land; and to the weſt on vacant land; late the property of George Rivers. Said land is eſteemed very good for corn and indico. For further particulars, apply in Charles Town, to

JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

Charles-Town, October 1ſt, 1768.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general aſſembly of this province, intituled, "an act to regulate the "PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *ſix pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds*, (being both uſed by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves muſt weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	*lb. oz. dwt*	Of CAROLINA Flour.	*lb. oz. dwt*
White,	1 12 0	White,	2 8 0
Wheaten,	2 10 0	Wheaten,	3 12 0
Houſhold,	3 8 0	Houſhold,	5 0 0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the ſign of the Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.